

BRITISH FORCE IS INSUFFICIENT.

Demand that All the Trained Men in Britain be Called Out.

ENGLISH LOSSES NEAR 8,000.

offending Correspondents to be With-drawn—Censorship is Tight—Failure of Buller's Demonstration.

New York, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says:

"The force in the field evidently is insufficient," declares the London Morning Post's war article today, "for no progress is made by either Buller, Methuen, Gatacre or French.

"The cheapest measure now possible is that which will most rapidly and most effectively increase the force in the field to a point at which success will be secured. The proper way to do this is by calling to arms all the trained men the country possesses, embodying at once whatever militia battalions have not yet been called up, then calling out the volunteers as a whole and then calling for all the trained men who have passed through either force and for fresh recruits for both.

"The stoppage of Delagoa bay as a channel for supplies to the Transvaal has been urged. The most effective method of stopping the traffic is that which we suggested some time ago, giving a liberal supply of cash and large discretion to the British agent at Lourenco Marques.

"The national determination to win has been expressed by all classes. Now is the time of action, and yet the measures taken so far all bear marks of a mere continuation of the original plan of gradual reinforcement."

The leading military expert says: "Still there is no news of any turning movement of Gen. Buller, and no news whether he is well or in poor state of health. Looking at the telegrams sent through we should say that they are sent by his staff in his name.

"We cling to the idea that he is engaged in developing a movement in concert with Gen. White."

The Leader announces that steps have been taken to form a committee of persons interested in the abortive proceedings of the South African investigating committee for the purpose of a searching inquiry into the alleged complicity of officers of the government in the Johannesburg raid. Capt. Wright Latham is secretary of the movement. P. Stanhope, Lloyd George and John Burns, members of parliament, have been invited to address a public meeting before parliament sits. The military writer for the Mail writes:

"We are informed by a gentleman who has returned from the front that if the letters sent to England are calculated to annoy the authorities, the spring journalist will be immediately withdrawn from the front. This matter and others will be brought before parliament at an early date.

"If Buller's army has any purpose, it is to rescue 8,000 British soldiers from destruction at Ladysmith. It is possible that Ladysmith will fall before the eyes of 20,000 British troops."

London, Jan. 10.—The war office has not contributed the least particular as to what is taking place in Natal since Sunday. Neither has it allowed the dispatches of correspondents to get through. Consequently the facts of the situation are replaced by conjectures, and the supposition of the public pours itself into the most fantastic theories of the war, and of what might have been done, or what ought to be done.

The Morning Post demands that the allied, allied and in preparation to this end, that all the trained men of the country be called, but asserting incidentally that although the attitude of other powers is correct in the diplomatic sense of the word, an invasion, if attempted, would be sudden, and that now is the time to apprehend contingencies.

The Daily News, editorially, defines the public opinion of the continent as "in a state which will be ignored." It calls for "greater vigilance than ever on the part of those responsible for the efficiency of the state," and adds caution and business-like diplomacy.

The Daily Mail says it understands that the superseding of another general commanding in South Africa will soon be announced. This may have relations to Gen. Buller's hasty summons from Durness, and it is rumored that he came by special train to London yesterday, and held a long consultation with the headquarters staff.

The critics ring up and down the entire field of war transactions, finding fault especially with the lack of transport for the troops who are ready to depart, and with the equipment of news, availing that the censorship in South Africa embraces the mails; that the reports of correspondents are being tampered with and entire letters suppressed.

The admiral, in seeking transports, is reported to have chartered the American liner St. Paul, which was expected previous to chartering, and three Liverpool steamers.

The Liverpool's defense as put forth by Mr. Bancroft at Manchester has produced a disagreeable impression upon the country. The Standard, Times and St. James Gazette join in the almost unanimous metropolitan and provincial disapproval of the government explanations.

The various segments of the liberal party are being drawn together for united opposition of parliament next month.

Great Britain's loss since the war began is fast approaching 8,000. A war office compilation of casualties, issued last evening, shows a total of 7,212—1,077 killed, 3,675 wounded, and 2,511 missing. These do not include 140 who have succumbed to disease, not the casualties at Ladysmith last Saturday.

The Daily Mail says: "With characteristic bad manners, the Transvaal authorities have refused to allow Mr. Hollis, the American representative at Pretoria, to care without precedent in modern diplomatic history."

The Daily Mail has the following dispatch, dated Sunday, January 7th, from Cape Town: "Dorech is now garri-soned by 1,000 rebels, thus releasing the Orange Free State troops for service elsewhere."

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle, dated at Pretoria camp, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, says: "There has been no bombardment of Ladysmith today, nor any shelling at Chieveley."

New York, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says:

From Colenso comes intelligence of Gen. Buller's demonstration Saturday, which emphasizes the fact that the British are conducting their campaign with great caution and skill.

When, with the faint hope of drawing off the Boers from the attack on Ladysmith, General Clery left out a



The Tea for 1900

What matters it, if the ground be white,
And she a leaden hue?
The opening of the year is bright
To those who daily brew—

Pride of Japan Tea
(Tree) Tea

Best that comes to America in packages

strong force of cavalry and guns, having at his left livery and at his right livery mountain, the Boers refused to disclose their strength.

They evidently were in their trenches and in Colenso itself, but though both brigades advanced well up to the positions where the battle had raged most fiercely more than three weeks ago, there was no animated response to the British challenge. Even when the artillery came within 1,200 yards of the Boer rifles and General Clery himself rode close to the Tugela, the trenches remained silent.

Interest in the attack on Ladysmith has been so absorbing that very little comment has been heard upon a certain phase of the conduct of the British campaign, which has been dwelt upon in these dispatches and which was shown in all its glaring faults in the full descriptions of the battles of Stormberg, Magersfontein and Colenso, which reached England through the mails this week.

Since their publication the vague feeling of discontent at the British general's tactics has developed into outspoken condemnation.

When we read that men in close formation were led into a death trap as happened to the Highlanders' brigade at Magersfontein, by order of the commanding general in spite of the protests of the general commanding the brigade, or that the Boer positions south of the river had not been discovered, or that an important elevation was taken and not retained owing to want of support—both of which incidents occurred in the action of the Tugela—that a night march was responsible for the catastrophe at Stormberg and again in the case of the Suffolk regiment at Colenso, it is not surprising that the public is asking why a policy of such well known danger has been tried so often in this campaign.

A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

If the complete embargo upon news be one of the conditions of successful strategy, something really Napoleonic must be going on along the Tugela river.

At the clubs nearly all well informed men were confident that the army had been set in motion on Monday, and officers lingered at the military service till midnight in the expectation of receiving tidings of some great stroke.

Veterans of the clubs and the military writers in the morning journals busied themselves with patching up their theories. Changes were running upon the two main themes—the necessity for the clearance of the south bank before the passage of the Tugela could be attempted, and the probability that Warren's division would make a wide detour and cross the river seventeen miles below Colenso. Gen. Buller's delay in operating in front of his force, seemed an insuperable objection to the first theory, and there were only two facts to be cited in support of the latter conjecture. These were the establishment of Warren's headquarters as far down as Estcourt and the apparent occupation of Weenen by British troops, since one press dispatch which slipped through the censor's hands described an exchange of flash light signals with those of the village.

Gen. Buller has succeeded in confusing and bewildering the English public, if he has not dazed and confounded the Boer generals.

Gen. French has reported a reconnaissance on the enemy's flank in which a considerable force was drawn out, then allowed to retire. A squadron of the household cavalry had an accounting in this movement. French's objective in these maneuvers has not been disclosed, but it is probable that Gen. Cronje has sent reinforcements to the Free Staters on the southern frontier, and that the occupation of the bridges over the Orange river will be rendered difficult.

Battalions of the sixth division continue to arrive at Capetown, and the Princess of Wales, the hospital ship, is also at anchor there. Lord Roberts can now be looked for any day.

C. W. Schofield Bankrupt.

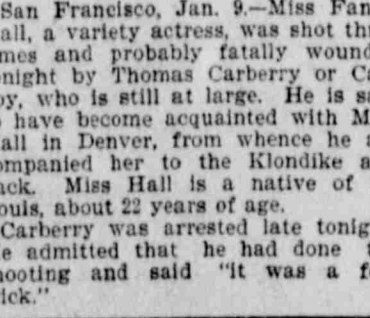
New York, Jan. 9.—Charles W. Schofield has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$103,640 and no assets. Mr. Schofield made an assignment on June 15, 1890, but nothing was realized from his assets.

Years ago Mr. Schofield was one of the best known men in Wall street. He built railroads in Utah, was president of two railroad companies in that state, and was the owner of the steamship Plymouth Rock, and afterwards was interested in railroads in Florida and Oregon.

Variety Actress Shot.

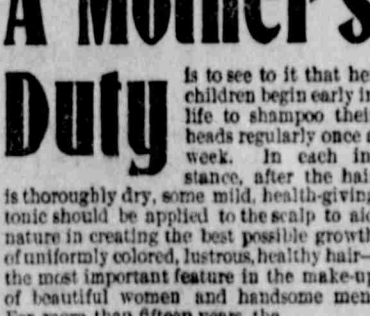
San Francisco, Jan. 9.—Miss Fanny Hall, a variety actress, was shot three times and probably fatally wounded tonight by Thomas Carberry or Carboy, who is still at large. He is said to have become acquainted with Miss Hall in Denver, where he was accompanied her to the Klondike and back. Miss Hall is a native of St. Louis, about 22 years of age.

Carberry was arrested late tonight. He admitted that he had done the shooting and said "it was a fool trick."



A Mother's Duty

Is to see to it that her children begin early in life to shampoo their heads regularly once a week. In each instance, after the hair is thoroughly dry, some mild, health-giving tonic should be applied to the scalp to aid nature in creating the best possible growth of uniformly colored, lustrous, healthy hair—the most important feature in the make-up of beauty and of handsome men. For more than fifteen years,



Sutherland Sisters Scalp Cleaner

has stood at the apex of all shampoo washes, while the "Hair Grower" has been equally successful in its efforts to return the injured, scalp and moist lifeless hair to their original healthiness.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

WHY BRITAIN SEIZED THE FLOUR

It Was a Necessity for Food for Army and Navy.

REPLY TO UNITED STATES.

Inability Is Admitted—U. S. Administration Chagrined at Boer Action Toward Consuls.

New York, Jan. 10.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser says:

The essential points in the tentative answer of Lord Salisbury to the demand made on him by Ambassador Choate for a declaration of policy and a concession of liability in the matter of the seizures of American flour in cargoes on the Mashona, the Beatrice and the Maria are:

First—Great Britain offers to pay an indemnity to the American citizens whose corn, meal and flour were seized by the British cruiser near Delagoa bay, the extent of the claims to be determined by a commission.

Second—Great Britain will not declare corn, meal and flour to be contraband, when proof is not positive that the foodstuffs are intended for the camp of the enemy.

Third—Great Britain contends that she has not violated the rights of a neutral power by the seizure of this corn, meal and flour, but, on the contrary, under her old common law, she has a right to seize food supplies absolutely necessary for the maintenance of her soldiers and sailors in time of war, her right being subject to the equities of indemnity.

The attitude of this government on the three propositions submitted in justification by Lord Salisbury is as follows:

The United States accepts Great Britain's offer to pay American citizens in interest the face value of the cargoes, with a reasonable profit.

Great Britain's plea in justification is regarded as inadequate and evasive in that it avoids a general declaration as to whether corn, meal or flour are contraband of war, but the answer is reasonably sufficient because it declares specifically that the articles of the vessels named were not contraband of war as they were not destined for the camp of the enemy, and that was one important contention of the state department.

As to the third proposition, the United States accepts in good faith the plea that the goods were seized as a military necessity for the supply of the British army and navy and that such seizure necessitated the justice of such seizure without prejudice to any other international question involved.

A high state department official said that there was no doubt that Great Britain's inability to supply her army and navy actually engaged in the Boer war could be demonstrated. That condition, he said, is fairly inferable from the fact of the immense army in the field, the consequent emergency drain on the home base of supplies, the distance of the local South African bases of supplies from the armies in the field, and the danger in the transportation of them, great distances inland, and the practically isolated position of her cruisers off Delagoa bay beyond the international limit from shore.

The United States, he said, had assented to this contention of Great Britain because it was defensible by international law, by British local law and by the facts as submitted.

The state department, notwithstanding, this tentative reply, which presumes any chance of serious friction, is still anxious to obtain a specific declaration as to whether Great Britain will maintain the general proposition that flour, corn and meal are contraband of war. It is probable in view of the present amicable adjustment that the United States will not insist on an immediate reply to her demands for a comprehensive declaration of policy.

It is thought, however, that inasmuch as Germany, Holland and France have asked Great Britain for a definition of contraband as it applies to foodstuffs, the scope of the answer to the United States may be enlarged in the near future.

A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

The state department has no information indicating that Consul Hollis at Pretoria is receiving from the Boer government any more recognition for British interests, than was vouchsafed to Consul Mauchan before he abandoned his post. No word has been received from him, nor has the British government made a formal complaint that it is not receiving the intelligence it desired from Mr. Hollis regarding the names and condition of prisoners confined at Pretoria, but in the absence of definite knowledge, the state department is disposed to believe that President Kruger does not intend to permit the United States consul to represent any other interests than those of a strictly American commercial character.

Whether there will be any modification of this attitude when Consul Hay reaches his post at Pretoria, about the last of this month, is problematical, but in the meantime no question of the Boers' conduct of the affair is likely to come to an issue.

That the treatment accorded to the efforts of the United States representative, who is presumed to maintain his strict neutrality, causes chagrin to this government is undeniable. The good offices exercised in behalf of the Prussians at Paris by Minister Washburne and for the French at Berlin by Minister Bancroft, were above the suspicion of either belligerent, and what they accomplished was of inestimable value to the civilized world.

When China and Japan fought each welcomed the assumption of responsibility in the other's territory by American diplomats and consular officials and in the recent war with Spain the impartial devotion shown by British officials on both sides mitigated many of the horrors of conflict, especially at Santiago de Cuba. It is possible that the long residence of Consul Hollis in British Africa may be at the bottom of the Boer attitude. He lived for some time in Denver, where he was consul, and in the last ten years has held consular positions at Durban, Mozambique and Lourenco Marques.

TEST BLAND-ALLISON ACT.

Claim that Payment in Silver Coin Is Constitutional.

Washington, Jan. 9.—A record and brief have been received by the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States in a case from the supreme court of Michigan, which may have a bearing on the financial question. It is the case of Baker vs. Baldwin, in which F. A. Baker, a Michigan lawyer, seeks to test the constitutionality of the Bland-Allison act, making the silver dollar of 37.5 grains of pure silver a full and unlimited legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private.

Mr. Baker claims that "the act of 1873, establishing the gold dollar of 23.22 grains of pure gold as the standard of value, is the only valid act in

existence making coined money a full legal tender and that all contracts since entered into payable in money without stipulation as to the kind of money, can be settled only in gold dollars or in United States notes redeemable in gold.

He contends that the Bland-Allison act is unconstitutional because the bullion value of the silver dollar at the date of the passage of that act and ever since then has been less than the value of the gold dollar, and that the act has "no right under the power to coin money to issue a debased coin and to make it an unlimited tender, where no provision is made for its redemption in coin of full value.

Mr. Baker is an advocate of silver and in 1898 was chairman of the Democratic State central committee of Michigan, but he believes that the new standard of value which would result from the restoration of bimetalism should be adopted for future contracts only and that all existing public and private debts contracted since 1873 should be paid in gold, unless the contract specifically provides for the payment of some other kind of money.

MURDERED A BABY.

Horrible Deed of a Physician to an Infant Patient.

Hampton, Ia., Jan. 9.—Dr. G. W. Appleby, for several years the leading physician at Bristol, Butler county, last evening, in a fit of insanity, killed a ten-months-old child of Henry Wearly of this place while making an examination of it in Dr. Hobson's office in this city.

The parents had brought the child to Dr. Hobson's office to be treated for some trifling ailment, and before the had time to attend to it he was called out. Dr. Appleby, who was visiting Dr. Hobson, was in the office, and the latter suggested that Dr. Appleby should make the necessary examination, and as soon as Dr. Hobson left the office he proceeded to do so.

He took the child in his arms and handled it so roughly that the parents protested, but to no avail. He suddenly put his thumbs under its chin, and, with his fingers on top of its head, crushed its face in so that the blood gushed out of its nose and mouth. Then he seized the child by one foot and began swinging it around his head, resisting all efforts of the terror-stricken parents to stop him, and it was not until help was gotten that the child was taken from him. It was quite dead.

The insane commission was convened, and at midnight, Dr. Appleby was on his way to the hospital for the insane at Independence. Three or four hours after the occurrence he seemed comparatively rational, and said he knew what he was doing when he killed the child, but could not help it. The cause of his insanity is supposed to be religious excitement.

DESPERATE DUEL IN COURT.

Three Men Killed and Two Seriously Wounded in the Fight.

Vicksburg, Miss., Jan. 9.—Oak Ridge, a little hamlet eighteen miles northeast of this city, was the scene this morning of a desperate duel in which three of the best known residents of the county were killed, viz.: A. D. Rolland, R. S. Stephenson and Dr. Otho Austin.

Dr. James Austin, his son, Otho Austin, and his son-in-law, R. S. Stephenson, had been arrested on an affidavit sworn out by Rolland, charging them with whipping one of Rolland's negro servants.

Just after the opening of their trial this morning in Justice Griffin's court at Oak Ridge, the shooting began, but who fired the first shot is not known.

When the smoke of battle cleared away, Rolland, Stephenson and Otho Austin were stretched out on the floor, dead, and Dr. James Austin and young son of Rolland were seriously wounded.

INVESTIGATING POSTMASTERS.

Sub-committee Will Probably Look Into Polygamous Practices Charge.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The investigation as to the alleged polygamous status of certain federal appointees in Utah, as directed by the House, probably will be referred by Chairman Loomis of the postoffice committee to a sub-committee for the purpose of gathering the facts in the case. It is not expected that the investigation will require the summoning of witnesses and extended hearings, as it is thought the essential facts could be established by documentary evidence.

Killed a Collector.

Kansas City, Jan. 9.—Wood E. Mitchell, a collector for the J. H. North Furniture and Carpet company, tried to foreclose a mortgage on some horses on the farm of C. D. French, near Grand View, south of the city today, when Thomas Westlake, a hired hand, emptied the contents of a shotgun into Mitchell's breast, killing him instantly.

Westlake had ordered Mitchell to leave the farm, but the latter refused, and he had procured a gun and deliberately fired. Westlake surrendered.

Mitchell was 27 years of age, a law student of wide acquaintance, and son of John H. Mitchell of Hamilton, Mo. Mitchell was accompanied to the farm by a constable.

Negro Murderers Lynched.

Ripley, Tenn., Jan. 9.—The slaying of two peace officers here this morning was followed tonight, it is reported by the lynching of two negroes.

Marvin Durham and W. D. Turner, officers of the peace, were this morning shot to death by two negroes while in the discharge of their duty. Turner and Durham had arrested a negro named Glingery and were taking him to the Ripley jail, when they were overtaken by two brothers of the prisoner, who without warning, fired from the rear, shooting both officers in the back of the head, killing them instantly.

When the news of his tragedy reached here, it created great excitement and many business people closed their shops in order to join in the chase of the murderers. Hounds were brought forth and used in the chase. At midnight it is reported that two negroes have been captured and lynched. They were swung to trees on the roadside at 9 o'clock. One of the dead men is the prisoner who was being escorted to the jail when the officers were shot by his brothers.

Anti-Imperialist Meeting.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 9.—Elwood S. Gorser, who represents the national Silver Republican party in its negotiations with the Democrats and Populists, has just returned from a conference of anti-imperialists at Chicago, at which it was agreed to hold a national meeting at Philadelphia on February 22nd and another probably in Chicago just before the Republican national convention meets. At this latter meeting it is the intention to make a declaration that no party or candidate opposed to the recognition of the Philippines shall receive its support.

Loving Cup for Dewey.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The loving cup of silver made from the melted dimes collected from over 70,000 American citizens, the majority of whom were children, was presented to Admiral Dewey today. The cup stands nearly six feet in height and is appropriately inscribed. At one side was a large silver-bound volume containing the names of the contributors of the dimes who had subscribed to the fund through the instrumentality of the New York Journal. Senator Dewey acted as spokesman.

In accepting the tribute, Admiral Dewey thanked Senator Dewey for his gift, and said that he was overpowered by this new proof of the gratitude of his countrymen. To him

1000 PAIRS

Of Ladies' and Children's Shoes to choose from this week. Shoes that retailed regularly from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per pair. You may have your choice, as long as they last for

50c and \$1.00

A PAIR.

ROBINSON BROS. CO.,

SHOE BUILDERS, 124 Main St.

the most pleasant thing about it, and one that would make him cherish it all the more was the fact that the children of the country were so largely represented in the giving. The gratitude of the little ones, he said, pleased him immensely and he spoke feelingly of the way they surround him on the streets and lip out their pretty little compliments.

At the conclusion of Admiral Dewey's remarks the health of those who gave him and who received was drunk.

Portland Kennel Club.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 10.—A number of owners of finely bred dogs met here last night and formed the Portland Kennel club. The officers elected were: Walter F. Burrell, president; Frederick V. Holman, vice president; R. Lee Barnes, treasurer, who are also directors, the other members of the board being Dr. F. Cuthbert, T. J. A. Tiedeman and William Peaslee. A resolution was passed and the club should apply for membership to the Pacific Kennel league and also hold a bench show in Portland some time in March. There will be a circuit established of all the principal cities of the Northwest, including Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., so that dogs exhibited in Portland may be exhibited in any or all of these cities.

Manitoba's New Cabinet.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—A special to the Record from Winnipeg, Man., says:

The Hon. Hugh John MacDonald's cabinet, which will be sworn in tomorrow, will consist, according to unofficial information, of: Hugh John MacDonald, Q. C., prime minister, attorney general, minister of education, commissioner of railways and municipal commissioner; J. A. Davidson of Neepawa, provincial treasurer, minister of agriculture, and emigration and commissioner of provincial lands; D. H. McFadden, Emerson, provincial secretary of public works; R. P. Roblin, Woodlands and James Johnson, Turtle Mountain, ministers without portfolios.

Bureau of Identification.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—The board of governors of the national bureau of identification, embracing the police departments of the principal American cities, held its annual meeting today at city hall. The members of the board in the city are: R. W. McClaughry, warden of the prison at Port Leavenworth, Kans.; Col. H. J. Grassett, chief constable, Toronto, Can.; D. S. Easter, chief of police of New Orleans; William A. Pinkerton, Chicago; Joseph A. Kingley, chief of police, Chicago; Col. Philip Deitch, chief of police, Cincinnati; and J. M. Glass, chief of police, San Francisco. Chief Deitch has been president of the board since its organization. The postoffice department was recently become a member of the bureau.

In Near Death.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to the Times-Herald from Fort Wayne, Ind., says:

There is little change in the condition of Bishop Radomacher, save that the distinguished churchman is gradually sinking and is thought to be near death. He lies motionless upon his pillow, is only partially conscious and unable to take nourishment, and a gradual paralysis seems to be developing in his body.

Honor to Gen. Lawton.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—A special to the Record from Washington says:

The orders which have been issued from the war department for the reception and transfer of the remains of Gen. Lawton from San Francisco to Washington, show that the government intends to do its part toward honoring the memory of the gallant soldier. Gen. Shafter, in command at San Francisco, has been directed to accompany the remains, and it is expected that the funeral cortege across the continent will be received with the deepest feeling by the citizens of the different States. When the remains reach Washington they will be received with full military honors, and the ceremonies at the national cemetery at Arlington, which will be attended by the President, members of the cabinet and Congress, will be made impressive.

Boying Girls for Export.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 10.—Barnat Grinberg, formerly well known Jewish business man of this city, has been arrested in Tarnopol, Galicia, Austria, on a charge of buying girls for export from Austria to the United States. News of his arrest reached Seattle yesterday by means of a letter which Grinberg was able to send his brother in this city. Grinberg was in business here for eight or nine years. He is a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Call This Treason.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 10.—In the legislature today it was brought to the attention of Attorney General Henderson that a British flag and portrait of the queen had been trampled under foot in a city saloon. The attorney general said he had no evidence as to this being a fact, but that if possible to do so he would prosecute any parties guilty of treason.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

PLATE GLASS INSURED

BY THE

HOME FIRE

OF **UTAH**

HEBER J. GRANT & CO.,

General Agents.



A TAILOR-MADE MAN

Is the one whom an artist's tailor gives style and elegance to, which he possibly does not possess without his aid. The swell dresser can have his tastes fully gratified by us in rich, stylish overcoats in handsome colorings, and made in box, paddock double breasted and fly front styles, as well as business and dress suits at reasonable prices.

Suits to Order, \$23.00.

CALL ON US AT 235 S. MAIN ST.

Established 1874.

BUCKLE & SON,

TAILORS AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS.

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SECOND AND LAST WEEK

OF THE BIGGEST

Clearing Sale

EVER HELD IN THIS CITY.

The opening week of the great sale has passed into history as the most PHENOMENAL SUCCESS in the career of this house. Last week was an awful slashing of prices. AND NOW for an extraordinary effort to surpass last week's WONDERFUL SELLING RECORD. It will and MUST be done. This week's reductions are phenomenal—they are the most tempting bargains ever offered. Positively your last chance at the Tremendous Low Prices. The greatest values on earth confront you.